THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Galloway & Co. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The late floods have done immense damage in Illinois.

The St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, is closed for the season.

All accounts are favorable for the growing cotton crop in Georgia.

The original Mary who had a little lamb is dead. Aged ninety-five.

Victoria's daughters appear at the opera in very low-necked dresses.

An American school has been established in Sitka. It contains sixteen pupils.

The Terre Haute *Journal* says a new spiritual circle is about to be formed in that city.

Police raids on gambling houses are of almost nightly occurrence in St. Louis.

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad has declared a dividend of six per cent.

J. B. Mackey, a lawyer, has sued the city of St. Louis for $25,000 for false imprisonment.

A negro secret society rescue their members from the police in Richmond, Virginia.

The "New York Hotel," a mammoth establishment, costing $2,000,000, is being erected in Vienna.

Two Canadian Presbyterians have voted that revivals are at variance with the Westminster Chatechism.

Hon. E. S. Williams, of Smith county, a leading Stokes man, has declared for Senter and suffrage.

The *Revolution* affirms that the husband of to-day ever considers his wife but a portion of his my-ship."

Florida can now boast of a negro lawyer. One was admitted to practice at Alachua, in that State, the other day.

James Carter was recently arrested near Savannah, Ga., for attempted violation of the person of a Miss Walker, aged sixteen.

Sol Smith Russell, the talented young comedian of the Peak Family, once lived in Cairo. We have heard nothing else against him.

The French iron-clad Belliqueuse has just circumnavigated the globe, being the first vessel of her class that ever accomplished that feat.

The marriage of Lord Byron's only grand-daughter, Lady Anne Isabella Noel King Noel, has just taken place, and she is now Lady Anne Blunt.

Ex-President Johnson is having a good time in Washington receiving visits from his friends. He speaks highly of Grant's administration as the weakest the country ever had.

Many cattle in Iowa have been killed by eating too freely of clover, which has become poisonous by growing to rank since the recent heavy rains.

A German astronomer has written a pamphlet to prove that we are soon to have a second moon, and that it will be nearer the earth than the present moon.

The Peak Family Bell Ringers are rich, and will soon disband. Their wealth is estimated at a million and a half dollars, and their organization is thirty years old.

Immediately after the hanging of two murderers in Henderson, Texas, a row occurred between two men, during which one of them was shot and mortally wounded.

Captain James Roberts, Deputy United States Marshal, fatally shot Jack Runald, of Knox county, Kentucky, who resisted an attempt to arrest him for illicit distilling.

Watson Webb, in an interview with Secretary Fish, has denounced the Brazilians; says they have no respect for us, and that "we ought to give them a good thrashing."

Nine hundred bushels of strawberries arrived in Chicago, on Friday, on one steamer, from Benton Harbor, Michigan. Sales at eight to twelve cents per box.

Eating peanuts in court at Petersburg, Virginia, has been prohibited by a judicial order, and the *Index* says that "the order is justified by the experience of the last criminal term."

The Abyssinian war, it has now been ascertained, caused the enormous expenditure of $43,875,000, or $9,000,000 over the original rough estimate. Adding $6,000,000 in excess of the second [illegible] estimates.

Levi Hickey stole Miss Katie Logan from her apartment "at home" in Georgetown, Ky., a few nights ago, and the twain were made one in Louisville the following day.

Giles Covell, Jr., aged only nine years, committed suicide near Utica, N. Y., a few mornings since, by hanging himself from a beam in his father's barn. Cause, refusal of his mother to allow him to go herrying.

St. Petersburg is the entrepot of the fur trade. A correspondent writes that of the 10,027,200 furs sold in that city last year, about 9,000,000 were from Siberia and 186,500 from Alaska. The value of these furs was about $2,400,375 in gold.

In one of Cooper's novels occurs the following passage: "He dismounted in front of the house and tied his horse to a large locust." A French author, in translating the passage, rendered it thus: "He descended from his horse in front of the chateau, and tied him to a large grasshopper."

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, now travelling in South America has found at Quringo, State of Cauca, some of the prettiest women in the world. He speaks of their long, silky, dark hair, which they wear in [illegible] braided by one-third of [illegible] length, then loose one-third, and ending in a curl.

STATE DEBTS.

Statistics and Observations—The North, South, East and West.

From the New York Tribune.

We present in the following table a synopsis of the debts of the several States of the American Union, as they stood at or near the close of 1868, and at the commencement of 1869, together with the population of these respective States:

	Population.	Debt.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.		
Maine	626,915	$1,295,500 00
New Hampshire	326,000	3,156,859 70
Vermont	330,000	1,337,000 00
Massachusetts	1,750,000	29,035,491 00
Rhode Island	220,000	1,500,000 00
Connecticut	460,000	3,000,000 00
Aggregate	3,712,915	$39,324,850 70
MIDDLE STATES.		
New York	4,500,000	$21,000,000 00
New Jersey	900,000	3,100,000 00
Pennsylvania	3,500,000	37,000,000 00
Delaware	125,000	
Maryland	750,000	8,054,992 00
West Virginia	350,000	
Aggregate	10,125,000	$69,148,713 71
WESTERN STATES.		
Ohio	2,600,000	$ 1,111,111 11
Indiana	1,700,000	7,165,000 00
Illinois	2,400,000	5,903,168 30
Wisconsin	1,100,000	2,250,000 00
Minnesota	450,000	800,000 00
Iowa	1,040,000	300,000 00
Nebraska	130,000	75,775 00
Kansas	360,000	1,000,000 00
Missouri	1,200,000	16,000,000 00
Aggregate	10,980,000	$37,605,054 41
SOUTHERN STATES.		
Virginia	1,225,000	$27,727,051 48
N. Carolina	1,000,000	10,300,000 00
S. Carolina	700,000	7,000,000 00
Georgia	1,100,000	19,274,616 00
Florida	150,000	
Alabama	1,000,000	6,000,000 00
Mississippi	800,000	7,000,000 00
Louisiana	700,000	14,000,000 00
Texas	1,000,000	
Kentucky	1,200,000	2,000,000 00
Tennessee	1,250,000	24,000,000 00
Arkansas	600,000	6,000,000 00
Aggregate	10,925,000	$123,301,667 48
PACIFIC STATES.		
California	600,000	$4,000,000 00
Nevada	60,000	
Oregon	90,000	176,156 00
Aggregate	750,000	$4,176,156 00
AGGREGATE.		
	Population.	Debt.
Northeastern States	3,712,915	$ 39,324,850 70
Middle States	10,125,000	69,148,713 71
Western States	10,980,000	37,605,054 41
Southern States	10,925,000	123,301,667 48
Pacific States	750,000	4,176,156 00
	37,515,915	$273,556,442 30

The debt of the New England States is $13 62 and a fraction *per capita*; of the Middle States, $8 90 and a fraction; of the Western States, $4 and a fraction; of the Southern States, $13 35 and a fraction; and of the Pacific States, $6 24 and a fraction. The New England States owe the largest amount in proportion to the population, and the Western States the smallest. The three State debts are those of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Missouri Tennessee, Louisiana, and Ohio—making an aggregate of $240,767,499 as the debt of these nine States. The average of the total debt of all the States is $8 90 and a fraction *per capita*.

The national debt on the 1st of June, 1869, was $2,505,415,618, which is at the rate of $67 45 *per capita* for the whole United States. Add this to the debt of the States and we have a debt of $76 58 *per capita* for the entire people.

The county debts of the State of New York amount to $33,603,018 90. If to this we add city debts in the same State, we should have an aggregate of more than $100,000,000. Add to this the county and city debts of all the other States, and the total result of national, State, county and city indebtedness would not be less than $86 *per capita* for the whole country. This, in round numbers, is a debt of $3,200,000,000, as a taxable lien upon all the industry and property of the nation. At the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, this would mean $192,000,000 to pay the annual interest on this debt; $224,000,000 at the rate of seven per cent.

LOVE IN CANADA.

Unusual Application of Moral Suasion to a Recusant Sweetheart.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press, [Can.]

A curious scene was yesterday forenoon enacted at the residence of Mr. Artemas Wrightman, Hamilton road, near Duffield's oil refinery. It was all brought about by an unfortunate young man, whose tender affections had been trifled with, and the way of it was this: Some months ago a comely young damsel, named Matilda Nelson, of this neighborhood, went to Detroit to obtain employment, and there met a young man named Nicholas Kingsworth, who was at once smitten by her attractions, and at the end of a long and tedious courtship of three weeks' duration, proposed marriage. His angel, however, would listen to no such suggestion. She could not reciprocate his devotion, and would absolutely decline to become a party to the contract with him. This decision of hers, instead of subduing the ardor of his love, as might be expected, only served to inflame it still more, and inspire him with such perversity that he would not take no for an answer. In fact, he so persisted in his demands that the young woman was obliged to leave the city, and on Saturday last returned to London to be rid of his importunities, and went to reside with her sister, Mrs. Wrightman. As soon as Kingsworth heard of her flight he came in pursuit, and yesterday, having ferreted out her place of abode, went thither, in company with a couple of friends. He found the two women alone, and approaching Miss Nelson, repeated his request that she should marry him. She refused again and ordered him to leave the house. He then, apparently, in a fit of desperation, laid violent hands upon her, and, determined to avenge his spoiled wrongs by crushing her to death in his heavy embrace, when he was prevented by the interference of her sister, who in turn attacked the enraged lover with a spirit of fury. He then, assisted by one of his companions, who had remained in the girl's bedroom, and whose presence, which consisted of several new oaths, and such profanity as one pre-supposed to be found in a girl's wardrobe, brought them out into the street and tore them into fragments. While he stamped upon the fragments of his rage. He also took out for them an expensive leather case, and broke it into pieces, scattering the contents about the street, which he entirely destroyed. Exclusive of the bodily injuries inflicted upon the two women, would amount to fifty dollars. He then suddenly took his leave, followed by his two cronies, while the women applied to Mr. Owrey for warrants against the trio. Last evening two of them were arrested; but Kingsworth could nowhere be found. It is reported that he had taken his departure by an evening train, in order to escape the consequences of his rashness. The others will come up for trial at ten this morning.

A Historic Ammunition.

From the New York Sun, 26th.]

A great number of families from Puerto Principe abandoned that city together, and guarded by some patriots encamped in the woods. In the process of moving, nothing occurred worthy of mention; but when Lersundi knew that these families were almost unprotected, he conceived the idea of attacking them in their camp; and at night with a large force at hand, he surprised them and slaughtered large numbers of children, women and old people. The news came to the Captain General during that the number of those whom he had put out, amounted to high as 1,500; and as all are innocent, women and old people, the heartless murderer, author of these unheard of crimes, excuses himself by saying the night was obscure and he could not see.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

A Few Very Interesting Dueling Anecdotes.

The following anecdotes, gathered from the French, illustrate the spirit of that age when duel was almost necessary to the reputation of a man of fashion and honor:

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

A terrible and fatal duel between two brothers-in-law was fought in the horse-market at the back of the Hotel de Vendome. The Duke of Nemours and Beaufort, though so closely connected, were actuated by the worst feelings toward each other. More than once they had been on the point of crossing swords. On one occasion they exchanged slaps on the face in the presence of Mademoiselle de Montpensier. At last they quarrelled about some ridiculous question of precedence, and nothing would satisfy Nemours but an appeal to action. They met, each accompanied by four gentlemen. The weapons were swords and pistols, provided by the Duc de Nemours. When they came on the ground the Duc de Beaufort exclaimed: "Ah, my brother, how disgraceful this is! Let us forget the past; let us be good friends." But the other made answer: "Ah, you wounded [otherwise must kill de or I shall kill you," and with these words he pulled the trigger, but his pistol missed fire. He thereupon advanced upon M. de Beaufort, swords in hand, so that the Duke was compelled to fire in self-defense. M. de Nemours fell to the ground dead, pierced with three balls, with which his own people had loaded the pistol. Two Montebeaufort's seconds died within twenty-four hours, and a third was badly wounded. The other combatants escaped with comparative impunity.

THE ODIOUS PAYPETA.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, two officers of the Gardes Francaises came to words, which ended in one of them receiving a box on the ears. Baron de C—, who had suffered this inexplicable insult, forthwith gummed on his cheek a piece of taffeta. The chevalier had hardly recovered of his wounds, when his valet came to him one morning and said that a gentleman with a piece of taffeta on his cheek was at the door, and had declared that the chevalier expected him. "Yes," replied Monsieur de T—, "tell him I will be with him in an instant." Again the two disappeared behind the Invalides, again the chevalier took to his bed, again the taffeta was trimmed all round. This was repeated time after time, until the taffeta was reduced to a small black speck. "I have come to pay my last scrap said the baron to the chevalier, "and you to the end of your troubles." So saying, he ran him through and killed him on the spot.

HOW DUELING DIED OUT.

The regiment du Roi, in garrison at Nancy, had acquired a pre-eminently bad reputation for dueling practices; and as such bad reputation cost money, that the Duc de Brissac was commissioned to restore order at any cost. The day after assuming command of the regiment, the Duke invited the officers to a grand dinner, and when the servants had retired he addressed them in a courteous tone, with a pleasant smile upon his lips, and told them he had no intention of interfering with their meetings. He was one of these, he said, who disliked the idea of rust collecting on a sword. He begged therefore, they would go on and amuse themselves as they pleased; "only," continued he, "before going out you will come to me and relate what has passed, and I will tell you what I think of it. After that you will be at perfect liberty to fight as many as each other, if such be your pleasure. Do you agree to this, gentlemen?" "Yes, Colonel," exclaimed his guests, with one voice.

The Duke was the first to quit the table, and had hardly set foot in his own apartment when he was informed that two young captains wished to speak to him—the Viscount Richard de R—, and the Chevalier Armand de T—.

"What do you want with me, gentlemen?" inquired the Colonel.

"Monsieur le Duc," replied the Viscount, "we come simply to inform you that we are going to fight one another to-morrow morning."

"Indeed! Why I fancied that you were friends of a very old standing."

"You are quite right, Colonel; we are, and always will be, united in bonds of the closest affection."

"And yet you mean to fight one another?"

"Certainly, and with good cause, as you shall judge for yourself," said the Chevalier. "I maintain that at Versailles the other day I got the Court in a roguish laugh without a powder, while Richard asserts the contrary. We have agreed, therefore, to settle the point elsewhere."

"The subject of dispute is a very serious one, undoubtedly," the Duke gravely remarked.

The two young men exchanged glances.

"It is evident," continued the Colonel, "that the roquelaure is only worn in the morning. But when does the morning end? Viscount R— maintains that the roquelaure cannot be worn without a breach of etiquette in the early part of the day. The Chevalier T— says that it can. The fault is emphatic. Fight by all means, but fight in earnest. A duel is a contemptible affair if nobody is killed."

And he dismissed them with a slight movement of the hand.

On the morrow the Duke, perceiving the two Captains at the head of their respective companies on parade, remarked in an angry tone, "The affair did not come off, then, gentlemen?"

"I beg your pardon, Colonel," replied the Chevalier, "and the proof of it is the superb throat which I received in pointing to his arm in a sling.

"What a great fuss you people make over a mere scratch!" said Richard, contemptuously, from behind another big cravat. "For Mr. Topsawyer, of Boston, and I know all."

"That may be, sir," said the teller again to Galloons, "but I don't know you."

"Wha-wha-what!" said Topsawyer, boiling over at the "second refusal "don't know him?" What dy'e mean by that? *Haven't I just introduced you?*"

Mr. Greeley's Views of Literature and Girls' Boarding Schools.

From the New York Tribune.]

The summer grows barren. The long procession of fashion beauties, guarded by a prim Quaker with an umbrella from the genteel young beaux who throng the pavement to stare at them, vanishes from the avenue. The intermittent giggle and response are no more heard in the church of The Eleven Thousand Virgins. Handkerchiefs cease to flutter from fourth story windows to unknown gentlemen in the next block.

Yet it is comforting to remember that the lessons in flirtation which the opportunities of a city finishing school afford are not altogether lost. The clandestine billet, the dropped kerchief, the nods and becks and wreathed smiles are excellent practice. But the accomplished graduates are wise in their generation if they recognize somewhere that flirting is admirable and never too much to be encouraged, that it develops the intellect and inspires the soul, that all the virtues with folded wings follow in its train, that to young women it is a foretaste of heaven and to young men one of the primal duties shining aloft like stars, they have learned also not to tread on the dangerous edge of things. Too much of the training of our city life goes to teach them the inestimable value of money, and of the goods which money buys. It goes to teach them that they are the lilies of life, which are to toil not, neither spin, and too commend to them the wisdom of Goody Bastable "nor blush, my fair, to own you copy these; your best, your sweetest empire is to please." It goes to teach them that marriage is the companion of luxuries; the possession of an establishment. And, loyal to their schemes of life, they will not commit themselves to poverty.

The most tempting flirtation stops short on the hither side of that, and they say properly, marry money without regard to the quality of its possessor, knowing well that if a boat be launched between the crib may stand at the bottom of it. We KNOW well, who have long observed the world, how this system of marriage works. The children, if there be any, born of harmonious conditions, and of that vigorous health of the mother which finishing school training, tight lacing, and sedentary habits produce, are of fair physical and moral fiber. They grow up to be the Caroline Bettikens and Gauche Bumps of society. The boys take w leaf from their father's book, and together they are bulwarks and pillars of Republican institutions.

Garibaldi's daughter writes his manifestos.

The Fifteenth Amendment says no longer in its infancy. It has just breathed.

The President will leave Washington July 16, for a trip to New England and the sea-shore.

A Vermont editor notes the finding at Brattleboro of an old sign, "James Fisk's Headquarters," and hopes not to need for libel.

The name of the new one of the Queen of Sweden is Baudouin Leopold Philippe Marie Charles Antoine Ferdinand Gustave.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, is in Washington, and has been in frequent consultation with the President and Secretary of State.

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The Chicago Journal says that the Illinois Central Railroad will run excursion trains from Chicago to Cairo, a distance of 365 miles, for $5 50 the round trip. The Journal says that the Illinois Central Railroad will run excursion trains from Chicago to Cairo, a distance of 365 miles, for $5 50 the round trip.

VOUDOIRE.

The Article from a Texas Standpoint.

From Flake's Bulletin.

The best description of these incantations, which are designated "voudoo," was that given by a New York gentleman, Colonel Thorpe we believe, of one that took place in 1856. By some means he discovered the meeting place, and so secreted himself that he could see and not be seen. The Queen appeared in a dress of black silk with ribbon bound full on fold around her head. In the centre of the room was the cauldron, beneath which burned fire, and into which, from time to time, there were cast chickens, toads, hair, feathers, and all the rubbish that superstition uses in rites like these. Around this seething cauldron the devotees danced and sung, casting off their garments as they progressed, until but a single vesture remained on each. After this was a sumptuous supper of wines and fruits, succeeded by a ball. We have known others who detailed rites and ceremonies in excess of these, in which the dance was continued with wild frenzy until the dancers sank to the earth, overpowered by the frenzy of their own motions. The police have frequently discovered them raised but in practice of these orgies thwarted. But the other is more the matter: "Ah, you wounded [otherwise must kill de or I shall kill you," and with these words he pulled the trigger, but his pistol missed fire. He thereupon advanced upon M. de Beaufort, swords in hand, so that the Duke was compelled to fire in self-defense. M. de Nemours fell to the ground dead, pierced with three balls, with which his own people had loaded the pistol. Two Montebeaufort's seconds died within twenty-four hours, and a third was badly wounded. The other combatants escaped with comparative impunity.

How Topsawyer was Identified.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Topsawyer, of the house of Topsawyer, Bullion & Co., importers and merchants, Boston, found himself going into a bank in New York last week, with a check drawn to his order, which he duly indorsed and presented to the paying teller.

"Mr. Topsawyer?" inquired that individual, glancing at the robust figure before him.

"Yes, sir," said Topsawyer, somewhat from behind his ample waistcoat, "that's my name."

"Know any one here, Mr. Topsawyer?"

"Know any one here?" said the merchant, looking around at the busy crowd of money counters, book-keepers, and others that were within his range of vision. "No, not from Adam."

"Very sorry, sir, we cannot pay out money unless the holder of the check is known to us, or identified as being the proper person to receive it by some one we know."

"Proper person to receive it, sir?" said Topsawyer, growing red about the gills "proper person to receive, why anybody knows me in New York! Call at Messrs. Chesham, Nimmon & Co., agencers; Bullion & Co., bankers."

"Very likely, sir, but I do not know you, sir, and you must bring in some one that I know to identify you."

Topsawyer, crimson, and swelling with suppressed indignation that he, the great Topsawyer, should be served in this manner, seized the check and strode into the street. He had walked scarce half a dozen steps, when he met Galloons, of Galloons Bros' & Co., of the great dry goods house.

"How are ye, Galloons? Just the man I want to see! Come in here and identify me so I can draw a check."

"Certainly," said Galloons, and in they went.

"Mr. Teller," said Topsawyer to the payer out of bank notes, "allow me to make you acquainted with Mr. Galloons, house Galloons Bros. & Co., dry goods, Murray street."

"How do you do sir?" said the teller. "This is all right," said Galloons, pompously, from behind another big cravat. "Mr. Topsawyer, of Boston, and I know all."

"That may be, sir," said the teller again to Galloons, "but I don't know you."

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News and Other Paragraphs.

The Elkhorn, (Wisconsin,) *Independent* reports that a large meteoric stone fell to the earth on the farm of H. F. Harris, a few nights ago.

Mr. Grover, of Monmouth, Ohio, reports that his cat has a litter of kittens, two in number, all attached together after the manner of the Siamese twins.

"Dog" Wallace, of the Washington *Star*, has withdrawn from the Congressional contest in the Alexandria District of Virginia.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives has adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 183 to 100.

General Canby has removed General Walter Q. Gresham, Mayor of Petersburg, Virginia, and appointed William G. Pearse, an old resident of the city, and a member of the City Council, in his place.

The State Conservative Committee of Virginia has issued a circular calling upon Conservatives to hold "barbecues with mass meetings," throughout the State on the 3d of July.

Hugh Hastings, the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, positively denies the truth of the report that he is concerned in a movement connected with Chase for President in 1872.

Governor A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, denies Butler's statement that prior to the assault upon Fort Sumter, a number of Senators and Representatives from the South visited Washington, and agreed upon the plan of operation.

The Japanese is bringing living plants to this country, what the mote is a mixture of tarts and carrots grated together.

Miss Daniel Boone and two hundred and twenty-seven children of the heroes of Wagner, New Hampshire, have sent a protest to the Legislature against the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

George Fahnestock and his daughter, of Philadelphia, were lost on the steamer United States, on the 22d December, and now it becomes of great importance to ascertain which died first in order to determine a legal question which has sprung up in the distribution of their respective estates. No one can tell which survived the other.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA HALL.

This article of the most delicious flavor. It is that found in the [illegible] and is now to be found in every city of the world.

SPECIAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THIS WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high praise which the ingredients going into it take to the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of such diuretics make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest American whiskey from reputably experienced, your Bitters to be the best, especially as far as wholesome qualities and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends it to every operator.

EMIL SCHIEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist,
Louisville, September 29, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago, and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time I ordered two bottles of your Bitters, even my wonderful up going again. Gradually as my sores, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. Abont the middle of last November the disease rushed into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores, and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to get hold of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Pokeh was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief, and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the remedies. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now as well as I ever was in my life, and I feel bound in justice to you to say that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefited thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and to the facts in the case.

OWEN & BUTTERS, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I am constantly receiving orders for your Bitters in excess of any other preparation in the market, and I attribute it to its merits. I am using and distributing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry as fast as possible, and also offer it for sale in the Memphis Almanac, and also certificates of its having relieved sufferers cases, and after trying other remedies without effect. I defy any one to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial and take pleasure in stating that I expect to sell more of your Bitters than of the first notice. I have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely satisfied with the result. Yours, truly,
WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 16, 1868.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and have used all the patent medicines, and assure you that you had golden Oil & Chill Tonic, and knowing you to be a gentleman of truth and veracity, I can recommend it to the afflicted. I was tempted to try its effect, and now say to the world that I have found my self, but also to tender you the thanks of myself and family, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, but of Liver disease, for which I was treating and advertising them, by the use of your Chill Tonic, and he has entirely eradicated from my system. Their powers are great and I put it together in my practice—as do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would advise the afflicted to make use of it and procure it from your valuable medicines throughout one country. You are at liberty to use this as you may see fit.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
DR. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Arkansas.

EDWARD WILDER, Esq.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write you the benefit I have derived from your Vegetable Sanative Sulphurous and Mercurial Family Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and consider them the best medicine now in use in this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Constipation, and was cured after using one box of your Pills. My wife suffered from Chronic Diarrhœa, and was relieved by one box. My son was troubled with Bloody Flux, and was cured after using two boxes. My daughter has been troubled with Scrofula for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN E. JONES.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, ARK.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—After having used everything in the way of medicine for Dyspepsia with no effect, on my three months' visit to Louisville I purchased your Bitters, and take pleasure in stating it relieved my illness entirely.

Yours, with respect,
MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhœa for years, and has tried many remedies. Your Bitters cured her. She takes some of it two or three times a day. I would not be without it for three times its cost. Yours, truly,
O. GATMAN,
Agent Erie R. R., New York.

DUNCREEK, Ala., April 17, 1868.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in writing to you in favor of your Bitters. I was afflicted with Dyspepsia for years, and after using one or two bottles of them I was entirely relieved. I have also used them in my family for several of various complaints, and in every instance they have given satisfaction. I have no hesitation in recommending them to the afflicted, and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 9, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and have used your Bitters in my family for a year or eight years. She has in answer the praises of them, and I can say that they are all that is claimed for them. One or two bottles of your Bitters will relieve any one of Dyspepsia. I have given them to my family. They have given perfect satisfaction.

W. J. GAITHER, M. D.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., February 10, 1868.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I am happy to say that I have given up all hope of ever being well again, and have been confined to my bed for the last three months. I was induced to try your Bitters, and after using one bottle I was able to get up, and after using two bottles I was able to walk about the house. I have now been using your Bitters for about two months, and am able to do my own work. I am truly thankful to you for the benefit I have received from your Bitters, and would advise all afflicted to use your Bitters. You are at liberty to use this as you may see fit.

Yours, with great respect,
MRS. EMANUEL SAXER.
Center Star, Ala.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 9, 1868.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I have used one bottle of your Mr. Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic and am having frequent chills. I have used one bottle of your Bitters and am entirely well. I have also used your Pills and find them to be the best I ever used. Your Chill Tonic will cure any case of Chills and Fever, and I can recommend it to all cases of Chills and Fever and Ague. Wherever used, it gives entire satisfaction. Yours, truly,
J. M. CHAMBERLIN.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 21, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your Medicines have done me more good than all the medicines I have ever taken. I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for years, and have tried many remedies without effect, but your Bitters have given me relief. I am now using the last bottle I shall require. Yours, truly,
R. C. GATES.
By W. P. Wallace.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 21, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your Bitters have done me more good than all the medicines I have ever taken. I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for years, and have tried many remedies without effect, but your Bitters have given me relief. I am now using the last bottle I shall require. Yours, truly,
R. C. GATES.
By W. P. Wallace.

Notice to Property Owners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the grades of the following streets have been established, and the grading, curbing, &c., same have been ordered to be done:

Union avenue, from Marshall avenue to East street.

Spring street, from Dunn's west line to East street.

Walker street, from Third street to East street.

Market street, from Cleiborne avenue to Vance street.

Marshall avenue, from Madison street to Dunlap street.

Union street, from Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Marshall avenue.

Bayou street, from Vance to Carr avenues.

Carr avenue, from East street to Delaney avenue.

Dunlap avenue, from Carr avenue to Fort Pickering Railroad.

Owners of property on any of the above streets are notified to examine the grades and present any objection they may have to the grades thereon to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, within thirty days from this date.

J. M. HUBBARD,
City Engineer.

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

In the several matters following:

Jacob Stein Kuhl, Chas. H. Williams,
H. Walsh, C. H. E. Jones,
Lyons & Fix, William Sloss,
Warren Bros., Clark & Harris,
D. H. Brandt, C. Sanninger,
Jas. Lafferty, James F. Harrison,
Wm. H. Stewart, Geo. W. Jones,
M. Coleman & Bro., W. B. Rhodes,
James A. Finley, Thos. Jones,
R. H. Person, Isadore Osmun,
Power & McCoop, P. H. Dwyer,
George Kincaide, Allen & Dwyer,
William H. White, Edward M. Davis,
William Hack, Alex. S. Donelson,
R. S. Chiles, Alphonso Jones,
H. F. Terry, William Walker,

In Bankruptcy, at Memphis, Tennessee.

By virtue of a general order of sale, entered by the Hon. Edward Cooper, Register in Bankruptcy for the District of West Tennessee, on the 15th day of December, 1868, I will sell, on

THURSDAY, July 1st, 1869,

To the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Waldran Block, No. 20 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest of the said bankrupts in and to the following personal property, to-wit: All the promissory notes, accounts, books of accounts, evidences of debt, and all assignable and personal effects and assets, and bank notes, of every kind and description.

Terms of Sale:

Cash, or delivery, and a deposit of 10 per cent. on each lot, at the time of sale, of the promissory notes and other evidences of property to be sold at my office, No. 20 Waldran Block, Memphis, Tennessee.

jel9 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

To Contractors and Carpenters:

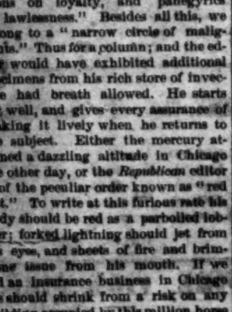
SEALED proposals will be received between this and the 1st of July next (the Fourth of July excepted) for building a Methodist Church, on Cotton Plant, Arkansas, said building proposed to be constructed of brick, with the Gothic style, well-finished without, and lathed and plastered within; 60 feet in length by 36 feet in width, and 18 feet in the clear in height of story. There will be

BOARD.

WANTS.

LOST.

FOR SALE.



URSDAY, [illegible] JULY 1, 1869

HE Chicago *Republican* has awarded AVALANCHE the honor of a col- n of abuse. It showers epithets on nick as hail after a storm. It ex- ts Webster Unabridged for high- ed and furious invective, and draws rally on the dead languages. It es us with almost every ugly word ible to be written, and pauses only en out of breath. According to its wing there are few crimes in the ndar of which we have not n guilty. We are disloyal. have made ugly mouths at Government. We have sneered at alty as personified in the virtuous riots sent down here to fill our es and rob our people of their ney. We outrage "humanity and ency." We "propose and defend rages on justice." We furnish to rocious schemes an appropriate o of atrocious rodomontade." We "a firebrand of a journal," and d conspiracies "against public tran- ility." We are "imbued with the olence, intolerance and gas conade ich were distinguishing characters the slave holders' rebellion." are of a "pestiferous breed malevolent men, bred up in Bourbon school which learns hing and forgets nothing, and fixed he determination to train others in same follies which make them- selves stumbling blocks in the way of reorganization and reconciliation the country." We are "never so ned as when raking over the ashes the dead Confederacy, and in drag- ing into view and blowing into a new ne the smoldering embers." We ong to a class of whom the editor dly says, "the world will go on hout them, and be better for change." Our columns "swarm h caricatures of truth, lam- ns on loyalty, and panegyrics lawlessness." Besides all this, we ong to a "narrow circle of malig- s." Thus for a column; and the ed- would have exhibited additional elmens from his rich store of invec- e had breath allowed. He starts well, and gives every assurance of king it lively when he returns to subject. Either the mercury at- ned a dazzling altitude in Chicago other day, or the *Republican* editor of the peculiar order known as "red t." To write at this furious rate his body should be red as a parboiled lob- r; forked lightning should jet from eyes, and sheets of fire and brim- ne issue from his mouth. If we an insurance business in Chicago should shrink from a risk on any ilding occupied by this million horse wer Vesuvius. We wonder if the ving stones don't melt beneath his ach, and stone buildings become ces of red-hot lava at the flash of his rning eye! We are not surprised at Chicago should be regarded as a amber in Pluto's mansion, since this itorial mountain of Greek fire, and d and white fire, and all sorts of fire, e flashed athwart our vision. We e doused. Already we feel that this ndow, more terrible than a million ndor, must kindle [illegible] or CLAYMES, has marked us for struction. His hot breath, like the eaded, poisonous simoon of the desert, ens shutting out the air, and we in- untarily gasp for breath. And all cause, in speaking of the carpet-bag- s, who left their own country for ir country's good, came here and rmed into public positions, robbed e treasury without stint, bankrupted d disgraced the State, and have ught to build up deadly hatreds be- een the whites and blacks, we said:

"But to save the State, good men must and together. They must forget, for- ive, and, naked through the storm. If r is inadequate to the duty of scourging rogues, we must turn the children to ir own [illegible] old women to empty ir sleepy nests [illegible] use men to ntinue to drag them by ratings through ference-breeding ponds, and all to join hoisting them from civilization. The ar dangers. What is Christianity? become great in the world's esteem? Let us have peace.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL'S name should have been DOTAGE, is out in another letter to the Evansville *Ship*. He still opposes to both RADICALISM and DOTAGE, and is determined for somebody to take him up as a candidate on the platform of [illegible] ment. But no countenance pay much attention to Democracy. Randall, his capacity to "feed the hogs," is the Radical party, and feed it on to glorious success, does not protect itself in gorgeous colors to the Radical This is sad—very sad. If we had a hundredth hundredth of thousandth of dollars of the people's money stolen by this lot than as it is—[illegible] ment of public debt. It defeats the miserable creature who but a few months ago proved each other rotten with bribery and corruption; and whose class the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* declared the most infamous known to any country or time. If the *Republican* editor is familiar with the character of the men in whose defense he launches his thunderbolts of invective at the AVALANCHE, he is at heart as corrupt as the most infamous scoundrel of them all. If he wrote without knowledge, he is simply a malicious ass, with greater length of ears than breadth of brain. In Illinois the class of men we denounce find their way to the penitentiary or county jails. Here, under the fine system born of the war, they bloom and blossom into office-holders, and rely upon such journals as the *Republican* to keep them there by vilifying the people they plunder and oppress. He dived down deep into men's souls who first said, "Birds of a feather flock together."

THE Radicals do not always come up to the mark in their conventions, but make their platforms so general and vague they can be construed to mean anything or nothing, just as the occasion may be thought to demand. A convention was recently held by them at Columbus, Ohio, which nominated Governor HAYS for reelection, and adopted a platform that amounted to nothing except the indorsement of GRANT's administration, and which is not at all to the liking of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which says:

The late Republican convention made a platform out of Grant's administration. What this means no one knows precisely, and that's the beauty of it. A resolution indorsing the four sessions, or tendering a hearty approval of the Senator, would be equally excellent. Grant's administration may be said to include Borie, Robeson, and the Washburn family. It certainly does include the Senate. Why not elaborate and define? The whereas might be devoted to giving the information that Grant is President. Then the first resolution might be devoted to indorse Grant's past heroic services, and immediate patriotism, and good intentions. It might read: "We indorse all that he has done, and is going to do." Then a resolution approving of Borie and Porter, and Rawlins, would be appropriate. What a huge plank could be inserted under the Washburns, and how brilliant they could have been over the Dents! We heartily indorse the admirable and patriotic selection of a keeper of the card-basket."

The *Commercial* offers the following advice for future guidance. It will greatly simplify matters, and be the means of restoring much of the original prestige of this remarkable and pigheaded party, whose true adhesive principle is *plunder*. The *Commercial* says: "But we suggest that, if this sort of thing is to continue, it would be better to simplify the matter, and make it uniform. Under the present system, we put delegates to great expense, and subject them to much wear and tear of the mind. Why not have the State Central Committee, once a year, promulgate a platform, made up of the Ten Commandments and the Declaration of Independence? This could be varied from time to time, by throwing in WASHINGTON's farewell address, or LINCOLN's proclamation of emancipation." These incongruous elements are quite as homogeneous as some of the so-called principles out of which Radical platforms are manufactured. We republish the *Commercial's* advice for the benefit of the Radicals of this meridian, who must find some difficulty in fixing their affections, without losing all they hope for, long for, and will do anything but die for—public plunder.

OUR exchanges in the several cotton States give encouraging accounts of the growing crop, though it is very backward, in many sections, from the lateness of the spring and the difficulty of procuring labor, at the beginning of the season. A good stand is reported as a general thing, and under the kindly influences of the last two or three weeks of clear, warm weather, the plant is flourishing and thrifty. Should the months of July and August prove favorable, the yield will be very good for the area planted, but with the present picking capacity of the South, we cannot reasonably expect to realize more than 2,500,000 bales. This will be the maximum of the cotton crop until the gentleman from China, with his extra hat and rice pan, arrives to take the place of the indolent and unreliable negro, or to increase and give vitality to our present system of labor. The last picking season was favorable until late in February, and the prices of cotton were such as to induce planters to make every effort to secure the crop, with what results can now be very closely estimated. So with all the appliances brought to bear this season, in the way of commercial fertilizers in some of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and the improvement in stock and implements throughout the cotton growing region, we are about where we stood last year in the matter of supply, simply from want of the necessary labor. Parties interested in cotton can therefore look forward to remunerative prices. It is too late now for any of the immigration schemes to result in an enlargement of our picking capacity in time to enable us to realize material advantage from the larger area planted this season.

THE discharge of W. P. FOSTER from a subordinate position in one of the departments at Washington has already been noticed. He was not of the class proscribed by the smelling committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was not proscribed as a JOHNSON man. He was neither incompetent nor disloyal. But he committed an offense which a great Government could not forgive. He married Miss ANNIE DOUGLASS, who, in 1865, while the Government murdered in 1865. It has been charged a murder by such Radicals as BUTLER, who cannot answer that it was a murder, and it will pass into history as a murder, whose only palliating feature was the fierce heat the people demanded somebody's blood. And this great Government of this model Republic—this "land of the free and home of the brave"—not content with the sacrifice of its former victim, must gnaw her beyond the grave, by visiting petty malignity on her daughter. What is Christianity become great in the world's esteem? Let us have peace.

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BOARD.—[illegible] rooms, with [illegible], can be had at 57 Madison street.

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor connoisseur," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the blending of foreign and domestic wines. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address, E. HARTLAND, Box 3,159, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Immediately, A No. 1 Dressmaker. Apply at No. 29 Main street, over Hyde and Trenyear. jel9

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jel7

LOST.

LOST—A little girl's gold bracelet, marked Sylvia P. Hill. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 36 Court street. jel5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FAMILY HORSE—one I can recommend, and a nice Rockaway. Inquire of MARTIN GRIFFIN, German National Bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Four decked coal flats, in good condition. Apply to Bigley, Mallory & Co., 26 South Court street. jel6

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Heavy Decapitations—Capture of Cuban Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $949,000, and the total for the fiscal year ending to-day were $150,287,176 81.

Orders were issued to-day at the War Department for the discharge of fifty general service clerks from the various bureaus of the Adjutant General's office.

The Treasury Department has dispatches to-day from New York stating that three steamers, with revolutionists, had been captured in that harbor.

Arrangements have been made for serenading ex-President Johnson to-morrow night, when he will respond in a speech.

NEW ORLEANS.

Investigation of Revenue Frauds—Heavy Seizure of Goods—Many Persons Implicated.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The investigations by Collector Casey, which have been in progress for some time, resulted last evening in the seizure of 4,400 boxes, 1,397 hogsheads and 79 tierces of sugar belonging to the importing house of Auguste Castanie & Co., and placing under surveillance the entire stock of imported sugar in hand in this city, amounting to 17,000 boxes, 3,157 hogsheads, 138 tierces, and 250 barrels, all of which will be reweighed and re-classified before it will be permitted to be withdrawn from bond, with a view to detect further frauds which may have been committed. The investigations of the revenue officers show that the importers use false invoices. The sugar is classed too low, and the weighers invariably returned the weights lower than the false invoices. Duplicates of these frauds are a number of weighers, appraisers, examiners and inspectors, appointed by collector Casey. It is supposed, however, that similar frauds have been practiced for a long time. Suspicion was aroused by the deficiencies in the weight of the packages, and from the difference in the quality of the sugar from the same ports. When deputy collector Herwig had prepared an abstract, giving a complete history of every package of sugar in hand, showing a uniform difference in the weight, amounting to twenty-five pounds in each package, and forty-five pounds in each box, on the fraudulent invoices. Several other importing houses were implicated, but no further frauds were definitely fixed.

NEW YORK.

Another Cuban Expedition—Ketchum, the Forger, Allowed Bail—Stolen Bonds Recovered.

NEW YORK, June 30.—It is reported that a Cuban expedition sailed from Gardener's Island, near New London, late on Monday night, and was captured by gunboats. They are said to be *en route* for the Brooklyn navy yard, where they will arrive this evening.

Six hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, stolen from the Ocean National Bank, were found this morning in a small trunk on the sidewalk in Elizabeth street by a policeman.

Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, was brought before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, to-day, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The release of the prisoner is claimed on the ground that he was sentenced for an offense not charged in the indictment, and from remarks made by the Judge, it is generally believed that he will be released on bail. The case created great interest.

The Cuban expedition has ingloriously filled, the tugboats Coal, Mobile and Chase having been captured in long Island Sound by the revenue cutters McCullogh and Campbell.

The first race at Prospect Park today was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and was won by Metairie, in 2:26½. The two miles and a quarter dash was won by Vauxhall, in 4:38½. The mile and a half dash was won by Metairie in 2:57½. The mile and three-quarters dash was won by Pompey Payne, in 3:22½. The two miles and a quarter dash was won by Sloely, in 4:27½.

RICHMOND.

A Radical Meeting Breaks Up in a Row in Petersburg.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—Last night, in Petersburg, Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, addressed a Republican meeting. The Conservatives who were present called for a division of time, and that not being allowed, the next Radical speaker's voice was drowned by calls from Conservative speakers. The negroes then formed in a body, and chairing on the whites present, drove them away with bricks, and chasing them through the streets. It appears that the whites went to the meeting with the impression that a portion of the time was to be allowed their party. Neither used fire arms, and nobody was seriously injured.

ST. LOUIS.

Armed Men to Search for the Outlaw Hildebrand.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Governor McClung has authorized the organization of a special armed force to search for and arrest the notorious Outlaw 56 and murderer, Frank Hildebrand, of St. Francis county, and a proclamation has been issued by the Sheriff of Washington county warning all persons against harboring him, and commanding all persons having knowledge of his whereabouts to communicate it to the proper authorities. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for his arrest.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Two Men Accidentally Killed and Four Wounded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Fire laborers at the Hoosac tunnel were to-day accidentally precipitated eighty feet to the bottom of the ancient shaft. Two were killed instantly and the third mortally wounded.

WHEELING, VA.

Base Ball Match.

WHEELING, June 30.—The game of base ball between the Red Stockings and the Bostons of this city was called in the eleventh inning from want of time, the score standing forty-four to nothing in favor of the Red Stockings.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 1.—An amendment to the Irish church bill was adopted last night in the House of Lords by 130 to 74.

In the House of Lords last evening Earl Carnarvon moved the substitution of the words 1872, in the thirteenth clause, in place of 1871, as the date of disestablishment of the Irish church. Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided and the amendment was carried as follows: 130 to 74. The clauses from two to twelve inclusive were then agreed to without discussion.

John Bright and Mr. E. Forster have resigned their membership in the Reform club in consequence of the failure of the committee to elect as an honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Moore called attention to the ill treatment of the Fenian prisoners, and moved a series of resolutions that the government ought to institute public inquiry into the subjects of penal discipline and a reclassification of prisons, and to inquire how far the political prisoners should be regarded as a separate class, and consider how far the severity of past punishment may be regarded as reasonable ground for the favorable consideration of their case. On a division the first part of the resolution was lost by 31 to 171.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 30.—Advices from the steamer Great Eastern to Tuesday noon have been received. She was 920 knots from Brest, and had paid out 1,069 knots of cable. The signals were improving.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 30.—In the Cortes yesterday, a proposition for increased duties on foreign cereals, was rejected by a large majority.

Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, and Senor Trequivalo, Minister of Finance, will probably soon resign.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 30.—When the mail steamer left Rio Janeiro on the 8th instant, it was officially reported there that Lopez had proposed to leave Paraguay on certain conditions.

One English and two American officers had been permitted to pass through the lines of the allied army to the Paraguayan camp. The Americans were received by Lopez, but the Englishman was refused admission within his lines, and obliged to return to Asuncion.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, June 9.—A great and decisive battle has been fought between the Imperialists and Mohammedan rebels. The latter were defeated with a loss of 20,000 men. The Chinese have offered further insults to foreigners. The news from Japan is unfavorable; civil war continues, and heavy fighting was anticipated.

RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Arrived—Thompson Dean.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—The river is receding with six feet five inches in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Departed—City of Cairo and Lizzie Gill. The river is rising at the rate of one inch per hour, and the water is coming up towards the top of the levee. Weather warm and showery.

CAIRO, June 30.—Up—Julia, 6 a.m.; R. E. Lee, 8 a.m.; Richmond, 1 p.m. Down—Robert Burns, 1 p.m.; Longworth, 3 p.m. The river rose six inches. Raining nearly all day.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Down—Indiana. Weather warm.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The river is falling with seventeen feet in the channel. Raining.

BOSTON.

The Death Knell of Alcoholic and Malt Liquors.

BOSTON, June 30.—The new prohibitory law goes into effect to-morrow, forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors, ale and lager beer.

CINCINNATI.

The Southern Railroad Question.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Superior Court this morning appointed the following Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad: R. M. Bishop, E. A. Ferguson, Miles Greenwood, Philip Heidelbach and William Hooper. A bond of $100,000 each is required.

BALTIMORE.

The President and Party Inspection the Machine Shops.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—President Grant and a party visited the workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mount Clair and their European wharves at Locust Point to-day, and subsequently embarked on the steamer Baltimore for a trip; probably as far as Fortress Monroe. They return to-morrow.

BUFFALO.

Consecration of a Carillon of Bells.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—A carillon of bells, forty-three in number, the only one in the United States and the third largest in the world, will be consecrated at St. Joseph's cathedral to-morrow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton firm, sales 2,000 bales; uplands, 28½c. Rice quiet. Sugar dull. Molasses quiet. Flour, $4 75@5 50, closing 5c 10c lower. Wheat, $1 42. Corn, 1c lower. Oats, 1c lower. Pork, $33 50. Lard, 19½c. Whiskey, 92c. Sugar, 12@14c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Flour, $6@6 25. Wheat, $1 10. Corn, 66@66c. Oats, 63c. Rye, $1 05. Barley, $1 50. Highwines, 94@94c. Molasses, 95c@$1. Pork, $33 12½. Bacon shoulders, 14c; sides, 16½@18½. Lard, 19@19c. Whiskey, 94c. Sugar, 12@14c.

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LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Flour, $4 25. Corn, 66c. Oats, 70c. Prime molasses, 75c. Sugar unchanged. Tobacco active; sales 250 hhds at $4 50@12. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 16@16½c; hams, 19½c. Lard, 19½c. Pork, $33. Whisky 92c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30.—Consols closed at 92¼@93. 5-20's, 80½, and at Frankfort 86½.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton active; uplands, 12½@12¾d; Orleans, 13¼@13½d; sales, 14,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 10d; red Western, 9s 3d. Red Western flour, 22s 6d. Corn, 28s old do, 27s 6d. Pork, new, 98s 6d.

Notice to Lawyers—Supreme Court at Brownsville, June 30, 1869.

Ordered that on Friday next, the remaining cases on the Chancery Docket of Memphis be peremptorily called, and Counsel will be required to state upon honor whether the appeal or writ of error was taken for delay, and whether any question is intended to be litigated. And in all cases where the appeal or writ of error appears to have been taken for the purpose of delay and without sufficient cause, or if no one appears to answer for the appellant, the decree will be affirmed. But Counsel will be required to furnish the Clerk with a list of those cases in which they intend to move for affirmance under this order, who will forthwith publish the same with a copy of this order in three or more of the Memphis daily papers; and the Counsel moving to affirm will be required to state to the Court that they have caused a copy of said order and list of cases to be personally served upon the opposing Counsel.

Pursuant to this order, the following list of causes is subjoined:

Unfinished Docket of Memphis Chancery Court:

26 Wallace et. al. vs Waldran et. al.
27 Walker et. al. vs Merriman et. al.
30 Moon vs Matthews & Wright.
38 Merchants' National Bank vs Johnson & Thurston.
49 Planters' Bank vs Douglas et. al.
44 Lincoln vs Davis.
46 Worsham vs Herron et. al.
50 Toik vs Armour.
52 Schabel vs Wickersham.
53 Cash vs Curlin et. al.
56 Proudfit vs Pickett et. al.
57 Sharp vs Hunter et. al.
58 Burr vs Dickinson.
63 Harbert vs Mix.
69 Chapin et. al. vs Boose et. al.
72 Wagner vs Montgomery et. al.
77 Vaccaro vs Henarick.
79 Wynne vs Wyatt.
84 Witherspoon et. al. vs Groover et. al.
89 Meath vs Craig.
95 Lee vs Walt et. al.
96 Same vs Same.
104 Clark vs Stanton.
106 Stettheiner et al. vs Samelson et al.
107 Moore vs Pope et al.
110 Harbert vs Hains et al.
119 Barry vs Fayner.
122 Greenlaw vs Miller.
124 McKnight, adm'r, vs Dill & Co.
137 Wickersham, administrator, vs creditors of Blythe.

New docket of Memphis Chancery Court:

6 Griffin vs Douglass.
7 Mosby vs Howe et al.
12 Bruton vs Tilley et al.
15 Hamilton vs Leftwich.
16 James T. Holmes vs Lewis A. Walter.
17 Jones vs Greenlaw.
19 Maydwell vs Maydwell.
20 Stanton ex parte.
21 Harris vs Weaver.
22 Mix vs Weaver.
23 Williams vs Weaver.
24 Hillman Bro. vs Weaver.
25 Boyd vs Weaver.
27 Bethal vs Nelson et al.
29 Gayoso Savings Institution vs Connell.
36 Buffin vs Johnson.
37 Kney et al vs Williams et al.
38 McMahan vs Coney et al.
39 Neeth vs Brooks.
40 Coney vs Barrett.
46 Hillman vs Weaver.
53 Proudfit vs Pickett.
56 Baker vs Hardin.
63 Wynne vs Wynne.
McFerrin vs Wylie.

JNO. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Ex-President Buchanan's Tomb.

Major Charles M. Howell has completed the tomb ordered to be placed over the remains of ex-President Buchanan. The tomb was designed by Major Howell; and in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Buchanan, as expressed a short time previous to his death, it has been made in a plain but beautiful and substantial manner. The design and workmanship reflect great credit upon all concerned. It is a plain tomb, ornamented with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns around the ovolo of the cap. It consists of a single block of Italian marble from the quarries of Carrara. Its length is six feet three inches, its width three feet, its hight three feet six inches, on one side of the tomb is carved the name of "Buchanan" on the other side is the following inscription, which was written by Mr. Buchanan prior to his death, with directions that it be inscribed on his tomb, the date of his death, of course, being left blank by him:

Here rest the remains of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Fifteenth President of the United States,
Born in Stanhope County, Penn., April 23, 1791,
Died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

The base of the tomb is already in position at Woodward Hill Cemetery. It is constructed of the finest New Hampshire granite, is seven feet one inch in length and three feet seven inches wide. The whole hight of the tomb and base, when placed in the cemetery, will be five feet, independent of the ground elevation. The superstructure monument was framed in accordance with the explicit instructions contained in the will of Mr. Buchanan.

A Telegraph to China.

The project of laying a telegraph wire to China by way of Siberia and Russia making progress. The scheme is feasible, because a line already crosses the greater part of the Russian Empire and it remains only to connect the extreme east of Siberia with China by a cable. It is said that the Russian Government has granted to certain parties in London the concession of the right of laying a submarine cable, with monopoly for forty years, from the mouth of the River Amoor, in Eastern Siberia. The cable is to run to Japan, and thence to Shanghai, the Government undertaking to complete by or at the month of the year the land line of telegraph wire, which already crosses the greater part of Siberia up to a point within six hundred miles from the coast. When this undertaking is complete, and better communication is established with India, there will remain only one very great geographic enterprise for the commercial—a cable from England to Australia.

S. S. COX has framed a bloodish compliment to Governor of Indiana, in the Office of Madrid. He writes: "Then the Minister for Home Affairs (his usually unpopular man) arose. He says he is glad to see that Hon. Governor of Indiana is here. He says he is glad to see that Governor of Indiana is here. He says he is glad to see that Governor of Indiana is here. He says he is glad to see that

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, [illegible] JULY 1, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. 12

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Board of Trade, Milwaukee.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

News in Brief.

There was an alarm of fire last evening after the storm, but if any, it was easily extinguished, the engines soon returning to their posts.

The Queen sisters have performed successfully at Brownsville, accompanied on the piano by the clever young artist, Emil Levy. They were induced to give a second entertainment. They will visit Jackson, and some of the interior towns, and return to this city.

The Hibernian Mutual Relief Society, Colonel M. Maguveney, Sr., President, will give a picnic in a short time. The society has been organized for twenty years, and although they have always cheerfully aided others, this is the first time it will have sought a benefit for itself.

At the last regular meeting of Young Men's Division No. 60, Sons of Temperance, the following officers were elected: George W. Trentin, W. P.; D. Whitby, W. A.; W. H. Trader, R. S.; J. Rimer, A. R. S.; G. W. Smith, F. S.; J. W. Graham, Trs.; D. C. Trader, Chap.; A. B. Weaver, Con.; M. Cooper, A. Con.; B. R. Bowen, I. S.; O. R. Coughlan, O. S.; A. B. Durff, P. W. P.

The Varieties theater is now open for the summer season, with an entire new company. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Great bargains in ten-quarter bleached sheetings. M. Kraus & Co.

THE COTTON QUESTION.—Professor Risien has laid upon our table a French copy of the memorial address of the Special Committe of our Commercial Convention to the cotton spinners and manufacturers of Europe and America. This little work contains a valuable fund of information. It was prepared by Robert T. Saunders, Esq., of the firm of B. Bayliss & Co., and translated by that accomplished scholar, Professor A. J. A. Bizieu; and our trans-Atlantic friends who receive this little brochure will find facts truthfully stated in regard to the great staple which absorbs the attention of the statesmen and financiers of the world.

British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6. M. Kraus & Co.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.—Dr. Spalding is at present in New York engaging companies and stars for the coming seasons in St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans. We learn that among the stars already secured, and who will appear here, are Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the Worrell Sisters, Leffingwell, Joe Jefferson, Miss Marriott, Frank Mayo, Lucille Western, and Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards linen lawns, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

FOR THE RIVER TRADE.—No more useful article for steamboats, packets, etc., can be found than Dooley's Baking Powder. The purest Baking Powder in market, and unlike all others, does not lose its strength by being brought in contact with all sorts of atmosphere. Economical, easy to use, and makes light sweet biscuits, rolls, wafles, cake, etc., to perfection. For sale by grocers everywhere. 3t

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J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

If Wm. H. Parks, who belonged in 1864 to Company K, Twelfth Tennessee, Confederate States army, has any friends or relatives who wish to hear regarding him, please address the undersigned, who can give them desirable information.

G. H. BLAKESLEE,
Sunbury, Illinois.

Tennessee papers please pass it round.

CLOSING SALE OF REMNANTS—REDUCED PRICES.—Menken Brothers having reduced the prices of their remnants, will continue the sale of them this week. These remnants consist of fine dress goods, marseilles, linens, mosambiques, grenadines, etc., etc.

Elysians for ladies' waists, women's and children's tucked skirtings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A salesman acquainted with trade on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and who is competent to sell dry goods at wholesale; also a salesman acquainted with general retail trade. Apply to Menken Bros.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Any form N. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggins & Thorn 233 Main street. 1y

TERRIFIC STORM.

Steam Vessel Sunk—Others Unroofed—Fruit, Provisions, Cheese and Tobacco Ruined, and Other Shocking Incidents.

About noon yesterday there was a gentle shower, for the time having a cooling influence on the torrid atmosphere. The clouds passed away only to return, after the sun had time to pour down its full radience attended with intense heat. About four o'clock p.m. the clouds having gathered their forces, came back from the north and west, and with a violent wind from both directions, and torrents of rain, accompanied by hail, which did not fall in large quantities, but continued about half an hour, some of the drops being sizeable enough to sting, as was evidenced by the animals exposed to the storm. The streets were washed and will not need the watering carts for several days—a nuisance that should be abated.

The wind was very high, and came in two directions, north and west, if it did not partake of the nature of a cyclone, which some of its doings indicated. We present some of its destructive features that were observable, after the tempest had subsided.

Of R. D. Ward's block of four tenements, on Third and Winchester streets, two were unroofed and otherwise injured.

On the corner of Washington and Main, Banks' building, perhaps better known as the Temple of Virtue, from the questionable character of its former occupants, had its roof raised, but consideratly permitted to fall back again, although the cornice was partially blown away, and the bracket fell down when the roof was lifted.

No. 216 Front street, had a portion of its cornice removed.

Montgomery & Taylor's cotton press, at the Landing, was about half unroofed, the tin being rolled up and precipitated below. A portion of the south wall was also blown down. A whole section of the tin roof was blown over Stratton, Goyer & Co.'s three story house on Front street, and landed in the alley in the rear. Some small pieces were blown as far as Third street, and several were thrown on Jefferson street.

Kenney's tarpaulin sign on the landing was shorn of its fair proportions, and a sign or two of the Memphis and St. Louis packet company's wharfboat went by the board.

The steamer Virginia, lying above the cotton press, had her chimneys blown down, badly smashing her hurricane deck. The little Lady Withaup shared a similar disaster.

The frame dead wall connecting the two portions of the front of the Commercial Hotel, on Front street, was blown in, and gives what had the appearance of one continuance of one building, very much the resemblance of two. The top courses of several chimneys were blown off, to the imminent danger of pedestrians, if any had been about.

Among the signs that were sent whirling was one of R. W. Lightburne, steamboat agent, corner of Front and efferson; that of the Merchants' National Bank; that surmounting the Tiros Building; and Jefferson street, at the hight of the storm, seemed strewed with wrecks.

A large tree at the Magnolia Garden, corner of Jefferson and Third, was prostrated.

Limbs of trees in Court Square were sent whirling, and the squirrels, unaccustomed to such noise and confusion, fled the premises and took refuge in contiguous confectioneries, where peanuts and pecans are abundant.

Just's awning, on Main below Jefferson, was flattened out, breaking his elegant show window. This was comparatively a new work, its predecessor having fallen before a previous blow.

At the corner of Main and Jefferson a dray was lifted and pushed on the horse, which had great difficulty in keeping there it. The driver was blown off, but recovered his feet.

On Jefferson opposite the Titus block Podesta's delivery wagon had a narrow escape, the driver availing himself of Center alley, where the wind was less powerful than in the broad street.

Adam's new building, on the corner of Madison and Front streets, had the side on the latter street blown in, with part of the wall on Madison street, breaking through the joists of the second floor.

Farrington & Church's new building, corner of Court and Front streets, met with a similar mishap, only more so. The damage sustained by both will not prove serious, and will be covered by a few hundred dollars.

Felix Fransioli's new building, next to Adams, felt the shock of this wind, but bore itself bravely through. Felix says a whisky shop bears a charmed life.

Jobe, Hunt & Co., No. 284 Front street, were partially unroofed, about twenty feet of the tin being rolled up, and letting in the rain copiously. There was a rapid movement in the grocery line.

J. F. Frank, next door, No. 282, had rather more of their roof rolled up, and he, too, had to take active measures to get his stock out of the way of the deluge.

The second story of a double awning at No. 206 Front street, in front of Rashleli & Hilliard's office, was lifted up and let down, the *debris* being partially turned around.

There were other awnings prostrated, signs distributed promiscuously, and other slight damage done not enumerated. We heard that three persons drowned from a small boat in the river, but could trace the report to no reliable source.

There has been no such visitation to this city in several years, and we shall be gratified if the outburst was confined to this place, and the damage has been no greater than described. From the force of the wind, it was natural to anticipate greater loss, which, notwithstanding the many polute struck, was comparatively slight. There was but one vivid flash of lightning and loud report of thunder, which occurred just before the storm abated.

The Varieties theater is now open for the summer season, with an entire new company. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

A Card from Larry Harmstad.

MEMPHIS, June 30, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Noticing an article in your valuable paper this morning (in the local columns) reflective on the steamer P. W. Strader for charging a passenger five dollars for making *two outside landings* for him, I would most respectfully state that where a boat (not being regularly in a packet trade) makes *two separate landings* for a passenger, five dollars is the regular charge, as any steamboat officer will inform you; and your own River reporter, Captain J. O. Durff (being formerly a steamboatman), will tell you there was nothing unreasonable in the charge. Trusting you will do the officers of the steamer P. W. Strader justice in this matter, I remain, respectfully yours,

LARRY HARMSTAD,
Agent Steamer P. W. Strader.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen, worth $2. M. Kraus & Co.

The Varieties theater is now open for the summer season, with an entire new company. Admission, twenty-five cents.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards linen lawn, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Question of Chinese Labor Considered.

Report, Resolutions, Speeches, Etc.

A very respectable number of our most influential citizens, comprising the most of the seats of the Chamber, met yesterday at twelve o'clock m., in accordance with a published call for those interested in the introduction of Chinese labor on our plantations. The meeting would have been more numerously attended, but the hour was inconvenient, and there was some misunderstanding as to the time, many supposing it would be held in the afternoon.

The meeting was organized by calling upon Charles Kortrecht, Esq., to preside, and the appointment of Captain George W. Gift as Secretary.

On motion of P. B. Anderson, a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and report the same. The following gentlemen constituted the committee: P. B. Anderson, William R. Moore, Thomas A. Nelson, T. S. Ayres, and Miles Owen. The committee retiring, Mr. G. W. Gift read a dispatch from San Francisco, announcing that if a convention should be held in this city on the 15th of July, such an intention existed, Koopmanschap, one of the principal Chinese importers of California, would attend. This dispatch had been answered, stating that it is the intention to hold such convention at that time. Mr. Gift moved the appointment of a committee of arrangements to provide for the holding of a convention on the day mentioned.

The committee on resolutions having returned, Mr. Anderson presented the following

REPORT.

WHEREAS, Among the numerous obstacles in the way of the revival of business and prosperity in the South during the past four years, no other is more keenly felt by the whole community than the want of efficient and reliable labor in agriculture. Under a system of labor which was subject to the control of industry and enterprise we prospered for half a century as rapidly as the most sanguine could desire. This was the natural result of unlimited resources developed by the steady hand of systematic labor in the chief staples of the country. Now many of those fields lie idle. It is impracticable to obtain labor to till them. This fact cannot be attributed to the want of exertion and effort on the part of the land-owner. He has offered and paid the highest price for all such labor as could be obtained, and that has proven to be insufficient to meet the demands of the country. The natural consequence—small crops, waste lands and a scarcity of that wealth which the generous hand of nature so bounteously supplies, follows. To provide against such consequences in future, experience teaches us that one of the best and surest methods of doing so is, to seek the employment of the reliable, industrious and patient Chinaman as a laborer in our rice, cotton, sugar and tobacco fields. Steps have already been taken by the citizens of neighboring States, and especially by our enterprising neighbors in the Arkansas Valley, to accomplish this purpose. That part of the country trading with Memphis must not lag behind any other section in any effort to revive the prosperity of the whole South; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of the South require that all legitimate inducements shall be offered at once to encourage the immigration of Chinese laborers, in large numbers, direct from China, to supply the great demand now existing in the South for steady and reliable labor.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish this purpose, a convention, to consider the questions and matters of plan of co-operation, be called to meet at this place on the 15th of July, to be composed of delegates from all parts of the South, especially from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee; and that each county, city and town in those States is hereby requested to send such delegates.

Mr. Perkins, in the absence of the committee, addressed the convention on the subject, for the consideration of which the meeting had been called. He said the country only needed a reliable class of laborers to supply the wants caused by the liberation of the slaves, and the movement counteinplated met his approbation. The utility, practicability and ultimate necessity were easily demonstrable, and would be brought home to every man who required certain and reliable labor.

The report having been read, Mr. S. Gates moved to amend by first discussing the propriety as well as the means of procuring immigrants.

The Chair suggested that the motion was unnecessary, as the object was to invite discussion upon the whole subject, which was open for that purpose.

Mr. Gates withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Anderson, being called upon, gave his experience of Chinese labor. His remarks were of the highest interest, and showed an intimate knowledge of the habits and character of the Chinaman. They make the very best hands in the cotton field. He said they were idolaters, not heathens, as they were sometimes regarded. They were educated laborers, having a literature, art and mechanism regularly arranged. They are patient, enduring, laborious, industrious, but will steal if they think they will escape detection, but if there is the slightest chance of being caught they will religiously refrain, but have no conscientious scruples! They are generally of small stature, and not good at lifting heavy weights, like the white race, or even the negroes, but at any light or ordinary work are invaluable. They could be got for $10 to $12 per month and board themselves. They had been employed by the Pacific Railroad at $1 per day and find themselves.

Mr. Gift said that they could be engaged at $13 a month, with rice and fresh pork thrown in. He again read the dispatch from Mr. Eastland, of San Francisco, announcing that Koopmanschap, the principal importer from China, would be here on the 18th July, and give all the information desired.

Mr. Gates was unwilling that encouragement should be offered before the question was thoroughly discussed.

Mr. Perkins said no particular encouragement was offered. Everything that was being done, was merely preliminary. He saw no reason why they should not receive all the light possible on the subject. It was probable when the agent comes, he will explain satisfactorily, to all who may be called together at the proposed meeting in July, the expense of employing such labor, and all the particulars necessary to be known.

Mr. Gates insisted that this new population ought not to be brought here, or encouraged to come, before the question involved is fully discussed and understood.

Mr. Williams inquired what would be the probable cost of transportation.

Mr. Gates desired to read a few remarks he had prepared relative to the subject.

The chair suggested that J. W. Clapp was entitled to the floor, having previously recognized him as such.

Mr. Clapp made a very closely argumentative speech, advocating the introduction of Chinese labor. We do not pretend to follow him in his clear and comprehensive remarks, strongly showing the immediate necessity and taking the statesmanlike view of the subject. He was not afraid of a conflict of classes of labor. He referred to white immigration. It was not the kind of labor the proprietors of the land wanted. They wished to manage their farms somewhat as they formerly managed them. The country needed skillful labor, and not the cheap and refuse article of Southern manufacture can be found. He referred to the cotton shipped, and the hands through which it passed till it had returned as manufactured fabrics, paying the middle men for their services with all attendant expenses. Skilled labor will develop the latent resources of the soil. White labor cannot stand the malaria of the swamps. The negro, with his black skin and the Mongolian can stand it. It seems to be a Providential provision. From [illegible] mountaineers that the negro is not a voluntary agricultural laborer. He referred to the experience of the West Indies to corroborate his position. He did not apprehend a mixture of races. The most stolid race on earth had been taken through ancient political influences and made the governing race of society. The natural laws of repugnance had been inverted. The introduction of a new element could not make matters worse. Spain was swept by revolution. France took the internal throes. Great Britain itself is not exempt from the general tendency. There was something to be admired in the Chinese character. They are patient, docile, and it is a part of their institutional history for thousands of years to fulfill their contracts, and their labor is reliable. They don't seek to enter the political arena, but come to earn the price of their industry, and return to lay their bones in their own country. You may bring any number of races here. He had no apprehension of the result. There might be an internecine struggle between the negro and the Chinese. But ever should there be, he was not willing to be dragged down by indolence which was natural to the negro, when with other appliances there was so near a remedy. The superior race will assert its supremacy. Extermination is the negro's doom. He referred to amalgamation in Mexico and its consequences. There would be no such amalgamation here, no collision of races. No matter where they come from, the white race will unite and assimilate with their own race. The Chinese comes here to labor, not to mingle in politics. We need them. Should there be some clashing in the labor interests, they must settle it among themselves. He was just handed a slip stating that out of six hundred convicts in the California penitentiary there were but fifteen Chinese, although the latter were quite one-fifth of the population. He continued his remarks, and pointed out what desirable auxiliaries the Chinese would be in agriculture and manufactures.

Mr. Yates read a long and elaborately prepared disquisition in opposition to the proposed introduction of the Chinese. He thought it a suicidal movement, and denounced the Chinese as worshippers of Buddha; squint-eyed rat-eaters, calculated to demoralize the country. We do not propose to follow him through his diatribe, although there were undeniably some good points and reasonable facts introduced. He read from agricultural statistics at considerable length, to show that crops could be largely increased by the use of fertilizers. He was informed by the Chair that he was out of order, and the call for the meeting was read, inviting friends of the enterprise to be present. He did not feel disposed, in view of the nature of the call, the gentleman would have been advised at the start that he was not in order.

On motion, Mr. Gates was allowed to proceed, and concluded the reading of his remarks, calling upon laborers and mechanics to watch and pray that no such infliction shall be imposed on the country, and brought into competition with them.

Mr. Moore had respect for the convictions of every conscientious citizen, but if this speech had been delivered one hundred years ago, it might have had some pertinence. But we had not sufficient labor to develop our resources. An eminent Chinaman would come and inform the planter, fully and fairly, he would confer them to be supplied with this needed labor. There were those who would desire it, although there might be some, who, like Mr. Gates, would not. He moved the adoption of the report and resolutions. They were adopted *nem con.*

A resolution was adopted to invite delegates to the 13th July convention, from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Gift a committee of arrangements for the 13th July convention was appointed by the chair, consisting of G. W. Gift, W. R. Moore, J. W. Clapp, W. R. Hunt, A. J. Hayes, F. M. Apperson, Thomas H. Allen, Napoleon Hill, John A. Pizzi, W. H. Cherry, E. D. Bulkley, N. M. Trezevant and Leon Trousdale.

On motion of Mr. Perkins a special invitation is to be extended to Mr. Koopmonspach and others.

On motion a committee of three was raised to inquire the cost of transportation for the Chinese immigrants, and report on the 13th of July. The committee are A. A. Barnes, Captain Flem Calvert and H. D. Bulkley.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

LA SALLETTE ACADEMY.

Annual Concert—The Audience "One Unclouded Blaze of Living Light."

We briefly adverted to the exercises of the annual concert of this eminent institution of learning, of which our city has reason to be proud, in our issue yesterday. We proceed to redeem our promise of details, which the late hour at which the concert closed, precluded us from particularizing. The Academy Notre Dame de la Sallette is in the most flourishing condition, being conducted on a broad, comprehensive and liberal plan. Having a large and commodious building, easy of access, and capable of accommodating a great number of pupils, its professors and teachers are both learned and practical, and not only impart the useful and indispensable branches of education, but have that *savoir faire* which enables them to inspire the pupil with the most laudable ambition while being instructed in the higher branches, interwoven with those graceful embellishments and accomplishments which are so charming in woman, and eminently fit her for a commanding position in society. The management is mild and parental, and the affections are cultivated and respect inspired until the heart yearns for the *alma mater*, even when the round of education has been completed, and familiarity with the dear old scenes of childhood and home is once again renewed prior to entering the world to take the place of a busy actor in it. Long years may glide away, amid struggle or enjoyment, but one schoolday hours, where so many friendships have been formed and around which so many tender memories cluster, will never be forgotten. Another generation may spring up, and those who are young and beautiful now in the freshness of vivacious girlhood, or as in the first blush of graceful womanhood, will live over their halcyon days in the routine through which that generation must also pass. And will not memory bring back to them the bright moments of satisfied ambition, such as must have elevated their young and buoyant spirits on such an occasion as that of Tuesday evening, of which we shall at least attempt a meagre sketch.

The ceremonies opened with piano duet by Misses S. Bacon, M. Bilbos, M. Gibbons, and A. McNamara—Leimitz's Klange in which the young Misses acquitted themselves very handsomely, showing that in the musical department their education had been carefully conducted. The Salutatory by Miss Ella Cochran was brief, in excellent taste, and exceedingly well delivered. "'Tis the hour for Music," was beautifully sung by the Junior Vocal Class, and the blending of the young fresh voices had a most pleasing effect upon the charmed audience. The duet, "Light is Glowing," was sweetly sung by Misses M. Boiger and J. Barry. The former young lady is a pupil of rare promise, and exhibits in her vocalization a style which will improve with maturity, although decidedly under her control now.

Probably the most beautiful and attractive passage of the evening's brilliant entertainment, was the magnificent tableau "Vision of Angels." Onetwelve about sixty young girls, elegantly attired in spotless white, each with her golden harp, and radiant in her pearly cellular style of beauty, timade or beauclade, and these arranged from the proscenium to the rear of the stage, in pyramidal form, and some ten feet off the surface of the picture. After a [illegible] Lady Bird, a song entitled "The Little Child in the Manger and," was given in excellent form, and was well received. All parties acquitting themselves handsomely. The first vocal class, composed of young ladies borderdering on womanhood, then sang the grand chorus, "O Glorious Domine." The harp and piano were expertly and gracefully played and the vocalization was fine. A. Hedelia, V. Cordova and E. Taylor a familiar air from "Martha" enabled them to show their exquisite skill and proficiency. The "Disappointed Heiress" by Catherine IL of Russia, next followed, which were very interesting, and these engaged displayed an aptitude for stage illustration. "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," a comic duet by Misses A. Mattingly and M. Marella was given by those very young Misses with great *gusto*, and created quite an enthusiasm in the audience, who desired a repetition, but the young ladies gracefully bowed an acknowledgment of the compliment. The harp solo by Miss M. Bard, was sweet and skillfully played, but lacked power. She touches the strings with precision and lightness, but in the nervous diffidence of a "first appearance," she did not draw out the capacity of the instrument. What a blast from the deathly horn this concluded the first part, when there was a brief interval for other arrangements and for conversation.

Part second opened with a magnificent tableau, representing the seasons and the months of the year, with appropriate banners and costumes. It was entitled "The Contested Crown," and the various seasons, by their sub-divisions, contended in variable verse for the crown of the year. Where all acquitted themselves so well, it would be invidious to discriminate. If the tribute of bouquets were significant, those receiving them had reason to be proud, but this bestowal appeared rather to be (as it frequently happens in histrionic life) some preconcerted arrangement, than a spontaneous offering of gratification growing out of the occasion. One young gent unfortunately flung his floral tribute in the orchestra, intended for "the lap of May," but, nothing daunted, he surmounted the barrier and sent the huge bunch of flowers to its proper destination. One of the most pleasing episodes of the evening was to see the graceful manner in which the bouquets were handed by those nearest to whom they fell, to those for whom they were intended.

The "Instrumental Trio," by Misses M. Cordona, C. Randall and J. Chambers, on a single piano, was deservedly applauded. "Maids of the Greenwood" was charmingly sung by Misses M. Boiger and M. Cordona. We have already mentioned the rare sweetness and flexibility of the voice of one of these young ladies. She ventured on a *roulade*, which she executed very cleverly but with a little timidity—a quality which may be somewhat interesting, though awkward now, but she will recover all that as she grows older and her voice becomes firmer with confidence and attainments. The comic polylogue of the "Disappointed Heiresses" was very cleverly rendered, more especially by the little tender of turkeys and her godmother. There was a long and somewhat embarrassing wait for the would-be heiresses who were arranging their costume as poultresses, but the audience were tolerant and kind those on the stage seemed but slightly embarrassed. The solo and chorus, "Oh! what will Fashion bring us to?" were very happily executed, the representative of "the Grecian bend," winning the most cordial plaudits for her exceedingly clever burlesque. The bouquet was well bestowed, and most gracefully (in character) acknowledged. "Come in the Blush of the Morning," was admirably sung by the First Vocal Class, which after a brief Epilogue by Miss B. Marks, wished the audience "Good Night" in silver tones that must have lingered to mingle with their dreams.

And thus closed the exercises, rather than "concert" of the Academy of "Our Good Lady," to audience which we have never seen surpassed in this city in point of brilliancy, and in which the number of ladies predominated over that of the gentlemen. The *toilette* was unexceptionable, and best adapted to the sultry evening. Eyes never looked brighter, and there seemed a reflection from the happiness that beamed on the fair faces of the dense on the stage, upon those of the audience, "who looked love again." Who would not have felt proud to have a child among that bevy of glad darlings who were dispiaying the fruits of the assiduous care which had been bestowed upon them by their instructors? The demonstration evinced the high estimation in which the Academy of Notre Dame de la Sallette is held by our community. Long may it continue to enjoy the confidence and respect in which it is at present held, and go on in its good work of preparing our young and radiant people of the gentler sex, for the duties that become the mothers of eloquent, heroic and patriotic men.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This Court was occupied the entire day yesterday in trying the case of the State vs. Henry Woods, colored, indicted for the murder of one Daniel Tucker, colored. The State was represented by Attorney-General Horton, and the defense by Messrs. Adams & Sandford. The case was submitted to the jury at six o'clock, and after an hour's absence they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

To-day the calendar for the week will be resumed.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The trial of the case of the State vs. J. W. Brown, charged with assault and battery, was, after an intermission of three days, resumed yesterday, and though the whole day was devoted to the same, it yet remains undisposed of. If the above case is closed in time to-day, the case of the State vs. Kiernan, charged with extortion, will be taken up. Also, that of the State vs. Pepper, assault and battery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*Connolly, Probate Judge.*—Judge Heath closed his argument in the Jarnigan case early yesterday morning, and was immediately followed by Thomas R. Smith for the defense. It is thought that the remainder of the week will be spent in hearing the argument in the above cause.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—In the case of Williams vs. Boughner, the Chancellor decided that the Governor had no authority to remove Williams, and that the removal of Williams was void, and so recommends the appointment and commission of Boughner. Therefore an injunction will issue in accordance with the prayer of the bill on complainant executing bond with security in the sum of $500.

The case of Freeman vs. Freeman occupied the attention of the court during the entire session of yesterday. This is a very important suit, involving the ownership of property on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, worth some $150,000. The case will be concluded some day next week.

Court adjourned until Tuesday, the 6th instant, at ten o'clock, a calendar for that day will appear on Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*G. W. Bowen, Judge.*—In this court yesterday the trial of the case of Kelly vs. Memphis and Louisville Railroad Company was resumed and continued all day. Arguments were made by Lewis & Craig for defendant, and by F. J. Mulvehill for the plaintiff. To-day as soon as court convenes the case will be submitted to the jury. No cases will be brought up for trial to-day, it being motion day. The motion docket will be called, and all motions on the same will be heard and disposed of. The jury in the case of Cocke vs. Cannovan et al. rendered a verdict in favor of defendants.

LAW COURT.—*H. R. Lee, Judge.*—The case of Smith vs. Armstrong et al. was again taken up and proceeded with yesterday, but was not disposed of. To-day the Court will proceed in the very short time, after which the calendar will be called, commencing with No. 2,173 and running up to No. 2,200. If the above cases are determined before the hour of adjournment, court will take up the cases carefully set. A jubilee was entered in the case of Kelly vs. Kelly, administratrix.

To replace our [illegible] we will continue our [illegible] sale of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards linen lawns, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen—worth $3. M. Kraus & Co.

We the Soldiers of the Confederate [illegible]

At a recent meeting, held in the city of Memphis by a large number of the soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, it was resolved to form an association for the assistance of those who required aid and benefits from the organization; for the assistance of the widows and orphans of those who could be entitled to enter the organization; and for the further object of co-operating with the ladies' association for the decoration of the graves of those who served in our army. It is desirable that all soldiers who served faithfully in the war shall join this movement, for there are many who are aware of promises held out to soldiers who have shed their part of the contract with their blood, and left their families destitute. By the formation of a regular organization for the objects in view, we would afford to those who promised, an opportunity, as we know they only need to be reminded of their promises, to fulfill their part as the soldier has done his. The adjourned meeting will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the City Hall. Our committee on constitution and bylaws and on permanent organization will report, when an election of officers for the ensuing twelve months will take place. Feeling confident that the statement of the objects of the organization will cause all our fellow soldiers to be present and join us in this undertaking, we close by asking their attendance.

BY COMMITTEE.

MEMPHIS, July 1, 1869.

The Varieties theater is now open for the summer season, with an entire new company. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Men's gauze undershirts, $1—worth double the money. M. Kraus & Co.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN LAWYER.—The following from the Jackson Mississippi *Clarion* of the 26th, will be read with pain by many in this city, who knew the deceased in life:

"The funeral of Colonel Chas. G. Armistead took place this morning from the Methodist church. Colonel Armistead will be remembered as the gallant commander of the Seventeenth Confederate Cavalry regiment. His death resulted from wounds in the service, inducing paralysis and insanity. He died at the Asylum here, where he has been under treatment for several months. Colonel Armistead was a lawyer by profession, and resided latterly in Memphis. He had been a citizen of Yalobusha county, in this State, and, we believe, represented that county in our Legislature. Colonel Armistead came to Memphis soon after the close of the war, remaining in the practice of his profession until evidences of insanity became so unmistakable that his friends removed him to the Asylum in Nashville. He remained there some time, and was then removed to the Asylum in Mississippi.

Ladies hose, $1 75 per dozen—worth $3. M. Kraus & Co.

CROPS.—A letter from Somerville dated June 29th, says, "the crop prospects are more hopeful. Corn especially, promises well. Cotton is small for the season. We have had good rains in portions of the county. Universal Suffrage and good crops are all we want."

From Como, Mississippi, we have this letter of the 25th on the crops; enclosing a superb double cotton bloom: "Herewith you will find a *red* cotton bloom from the farm of our enterprising friend and neighbor, Dr. H. B. Dandridge. This is one of the first blooms that has made its appearance in this part of Panola county, which indicates that the crop is full ten days later than it was last year, and must make a material difference in the general yield. Crops, however, are in good condition, but suffering more or less for rain, as we have had no rain of consequence for the past five or six weeks."

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints 10, cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards of linen lawn, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building

NOTICE.—The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the meeting on yesterday are requested to meet at the office of W. R. Moore, Esq., 299 Main street, at eleven o'clock of this day (July 1st). GEO. W. GIFT.

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article mosquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 65 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

The Varieties theater is now open for the summer season, with an entire new company. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Large doses of Dr. Stillman's G. G. R., eclipse everything for biliousness.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 1, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVER—BUSINESS.

The river fell four and a half inches in twenty-four hours. Not much was done on the landing, and not many dealer days have shown themselves here. First everybody strove to keep out of the sunshine, and then made tracks to escape the rain. The storm was very severe, coming up at four p.m., and prostrating the chimneys of the Virginia and Lady Withaup, damaging the hurricane roof of the former. We expect to hear of considerable damage on the river if the storm was not limited to this meridian.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" W. A. Caldwell, Ark. River.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Mollie Able, New Orleans.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Mollie Able, St. Louis.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.

IN PORT.

Belle St. Louis and W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Belle St. Louis came in last evening and will be the regular packet this afternoon for St. Louis. Captain Alex. Zeigler is in command, and J. W. Baskette is in the office.

The W. A. Caldwell is the regular packet this evening for Arkansas river. Captain R. L. Haines is her popular commander, with E. W. Outlaw and Bob Shields, clerks.

Steamer Nick Longworth is due from above this evening, and will have speedy departure for New Orleans. Captain Low, Kales and Eugene Bowen, clerk, will make passengers comfortable and at home.

A freshet is expected at St. Louis, where the river was rising rapidly on the 25th.

...ALY AVALANCHE

...ervised and Progressive.

SERVICE AND TIME-TABLES OF RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Arrive. Depart.
Express Mail ..... 7:40 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Memphis Accommodation ..... 8:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
Through Freight ..... 9:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
Local Freight ..... 5:00 p.m. 6:00 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND OCTAVIA RAILROAD.

Arrive. Depart.
For Corinth ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Purdy ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Jackson ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Bethel ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Grand Junction ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Holly Springs ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Grenada ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Water Valley ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Oxford ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Abbeville ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Holly Springs ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Grenada ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Water Valley ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Oxford ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
For Abbeville ..... 11:40 p.m. 4 a.m.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Arrive. Depart.
O. Mail (daily) ..... 7:40 p.m. 11:40 a.m.
Express (daily) ..... 7:40 p.m. 11:40 a.m.
Memphis Accommodation ..... 8:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
Through Freight ..... 9:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
Local Freight ..... 5:00 p.m. 6:00 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Arrive. Depart.
Express Mail ..... 7:40 p.m. 11:40 a.m.
Memphis Accommodation ..... 8:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
Through Freight ..... 9:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
Local Freight ..... 5:00 p.m. 6:00 a.m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..... 2:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York and all cities North and West, at..... 4:30 p.m.
Arrive at..... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Yallabusha, and all cities South at..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Charleston and branch Railroads at..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 7:30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and Texas, New Orleans (Sundays excepted), at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 6:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittenburg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Hernando (tri-weekly), Monday and Friday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Miss. (weekly) Friday, at..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, Ark. (semi-weekly), Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 6:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:30 p.m.
Arrive at..... 8:00 a.m.

MEMPHIS,
Letters, 10¢ with 3¢ stamp. To Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Mexico, West Indies, Central America, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia,
Per half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps, 5 cents.

ARKANSAS OFFICE.
Valuable prizes for any part of the United States (except Texas) Private Box, Gallatin Station, Post Office, Nashville, Tenn. Letters intended to be registered for application at the office of delivery, or they will not be received as letters to be registered will not be received as a letter bond.
The PRESIDENT has, by proclamation, reduced the rates of postage on domestic letters, as follows:

Cents.
On domestic letters 3
On letters to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Malta and Egypt 5
On letters to Germany or any part of the Austrian-American Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Prussian or Hamburg closed mail 10

NOTICE

Merchants, Railroads and the public generally, will please take notice that we have no traveling agents out, and no person is authorized to represent the undersigned as traveling agent, unless showing authority dated subsequent to May 25, 1869. M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1869.

The trade of the city was as dull to-day as the weather was warm and favorable for the crops, concerning which we continue to receive encouraging accounts from nearly every section of country of which Memphis is the outlet. In money matters there was little of new interest. There is a fair demand for money from merchants, and although there is no apparent stringency in the market, some of the banks turn away many applicants for accommodation. The demand is caused partly by claims for advances to the planting interest, in the way of money and supplies, which would indicate that the money in the country is unequally distributed and closely hoarded. Should the season continue favorable for the growing crops, there will be a different state of things next season. It is said considerable money has been sent to New York in view of the high rates of interest ruling there, as a consequence of the financial pressure.

The market for exchange was without material variation. Some of the banks report receipts equal to the demand, and continue to check on New York at ¼ premium, but others are compelled to ship currency to check against and ask ¼ higher, to which rate there is a general tendency.

The offerings of coin were light and while there was no counter demand, dealers bid to 136¾ on gold, which rate was realized on one lot of $2,000, though the quotation was as low as 137 in New York at the time of the transaction. Smaller sums were taken at 136@136¼. In New York gold fluctuated between 137@137¼ and closed at 137¼. It is believed that the July disbursements of $37,000,000 by the Government is now pretty well discounted and some look for much higher rates by or soon after the 15th of that month, especially in view of the heavy short interest outstanding.

The scrip market was very quiet. A few small amounts of city were taken by dealers at 78 and one reported a sale of $700, or thereabouts at 80, though 82@83 was generally asked. Police was rather weaker and inactive. County was steady at 75@76, with little on the market.

In stocks and securities there was continued masterly inactivity, on account of no offerings. Dealers continue in the market at rates quoted yesterday.

Mem. and Char'ton Railroad stock	47	1st mort bonds	86
" " "	48	2d mort bonds	79
Memphis and Ohio	6	8 per cent	20
" "	10	"	24
" "		Stock	9
" "		6 per cent coup	26
Miss. & Tenn. R. R.		1st mort bonds	73
" "	2d	"	45
" "		1st coup.	30
" "		Stock	10
Miss Central R R		1st mort bonds	72
" "	2d	"	55
" "		1st coup	35
" "		Stock	16
" "		Obligation due	75
" "		Scrip	75
Mem & L. R. R.		1st mor 8 per cent	68
" "		coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent			Navy
" "		coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 8 10 7 per cent			
" "		coupons	60
Memphis City Bonds, old			60
" "		new	51
" "		endorsed by M & Char. R R	60
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R			60
Memphis and State of Tennessee			60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons			60
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent			60
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent			60
Memphis bonds			60
Mobile & Ohio R R Interest bonds			60
" "		income	60
Mem. & Char. R R change notes			30
Miss & Tenn			35
Miss Central			15
New Orleans, Jackson & G. N R R change notes			35

In regard to the stocks of cotton at the ports and in the mills, the New York *Chronicle* of the 26th instant says:

It will be noticed from the table given above that the stock of cotton to-night at all the ports shows a considerable falling off from last week, the total reaching 74,691 bales against 90,610 bales last Friday. We have been at considerable pains to obtain a correct idea of the amount now held by the mills and the quantity which will probably be required by them if the present reduced rate of consumption is continued. It seems that their consumption is much less now than in the earlier months of the season. For instance, from October 1, 1868, to February 1, owing to a great run on heavy goods, bags, drills, shirtings, etc., they used say about 19,000 bales per week. But the depression on all heavy materials since has cut down the consumption, so that we may put it at probably not more than 17,000 bales per week from February 1 to September next inclusive. The weekly average would therefore be 18,000 bales, or for the year—50 working weeks—900,000 bales for the Northern mills. The amount the mills have already had out of this crop is as follows:

Receipts at the ports up per last report	3,767,000
Stocked at the ports September 1, last year	30,000
Total	3,797,000
Exports reported this week	90,610
Stocks in port last Friday	3,706,390
Shipping into Northern mills since January 1	2,000,000
Mills have also taken inland	1,000,000
Total taken by the Northern mills	3,000,000
Stocked at the mills September 1, last year	30,000
Mills have also taken inland	1,000,000
Total taken by the Northern mills	3,000,000

If, then, their total requirements are 900,000 bales, this would leave 31,000 bales of the amount now stated to be out of this crop to make up their full supply for the year; so, by correspondence, distribution, say 75,000 bales. These results appear to tally well and find confirmation in the present stock statements, so far as we have been able to obtain them from the mills. Granting then their correctness, we shall have for export during the next two months and for stock September 1, all that may be received at the ports or added for corrections before the season ends.

According to the *Economist*, of the 26th instant the dry goods trade continues in a most unhealthy condition. It says:

The excitement in cotton and cotton fabrics previously alluded to, has wholly ceased, and although some grades of goods have advanced during the past week or two, sellers now begin to perceive their folly in doing so against the force of our previous conduct, for nearly every jobber and retailer has reduced the price of every article not selling for immediate, etc., fair 4 cents per yard. In order to effect sales, and yet they can realize a good profit on early purchase. It may be contended that goods are still relatively low as compared with the price of all raw matter and, had spinners of cotton cloths chosen, and goods are produced in excess of the demand of the moment, manufacturers would still be compelled to, let who will suffer.

It is idle then to get up a scare about a short crop of cotton or cloth at this period, for it shall have cotton and cloth enough to satisfy all our requirements, and we do not think it will help the case at all to run prices of either up at this period. On the contrary, we are inclined to think it may lead to different results, for cotton and cloth may prove as dangerous as any "fancy stocks" to dabble in.

Cotton Market.

Our leading staple was sparingly offered, and although the demand was light, as high as 23c was realized on low middling in one small transaction. Early in the day a list of about 60 bales ordinary changed hands and was soon after resold at 21¾c. Outside of this transactions were trifling and mostly at 21@21½c for low middling. The New York market was active and closed with uplands 24½c. The Liverpool market was also active and closed with uplands 12¾@12½d.

The *European Mail*, dated London, June 12, is at hand, and gives the following report of cotton:

The demand noticed on June 4 continued for three or four days, and a further advance of ¼d@¼d per lb. was obtained; but the Manchester market having failed to respond, Liverpool has latterly become quieter, and a portion of the advance has (affirm Messrs. Barber Nephew & Co.) been lost. The consumption has slightly increased, but the advance that has taken place in prices during the last fortnight will, we think (they say), prevent any further increase, the present estimate being 46,000 to 48,000 bales per week. The Bombay ships are making very long passages, not a single January or February ship having yet arrived. In Liverpool, with the exception of the City of Bombay and Calcutta, and the market has consequently been supplied with new East India cotton entirely by the arrivals overland.

Telegrams from India continue to arrive irregularly. The latest dates that have come under our notice are Bombay June 8, Calcutta 6, Kurrachee 3, Madras 5, Coconada 8, and Tuticorin 5. New Dhollerah was quoted at 27½, and new Oomrawatte at 280 rupees, equal to 9¾d. and 9¾d, respectively, new Bengal at 7¾d, to 7¾d., new Scinde at 7¾d. to 7¾d., new Western at 8¼d., new Coconda at 8¼d., and new Tinnivelly at 8¼d. per lb., cost and freight. In Bombay the monsoon had commenced on June 2, the demand for piece goods was improving, and prices were hardening, 8¼ lbs. shirtings, being quoted at 6 r. 6 a. and 7 lbs. at 5 r. 6 a. per piece. At Calcutta the market was dull at 5 r. 6 a. for 7 lbs., and 6 r. 6 a. for 8¼ lbs. shirtings, showing a decline of ¼ anna per piece. The actual sailings from Bombay, according to Messrs. Wm. Nicol & Co., from January 1 to June 8 inclusive, have reached 825,000 bales, against 807,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1868. The sailings from June 9 to 30, are expected to show a deficiency of 100,000 bales, compared with the corresponding three weeks of last year.

Any attempt to raise prices of goods and yarns in Manchester immediately checks business considerably, and in many instances puts a stop to it altogether; but as several of the largest manufacturers are extensively under contract they are very firm in their demands, and business, especially since the 7th, has consequently been on a small scale. 8 lbs. 4 oz. shirtings of Bombay quality are still quoted at 10s. 9d, and 7 lbs. at 9s. 1¾d. per piece, and No. 40 mule yarn at 15d. per lb., but these rates are obtained with difficulty.

In Liverpool, in the earlier part of the week, (ending June 10), there was a brisk speculative demand for fine East India cotton "to arrive," which has since in a great measure subsided, and prices, which at one time had advanced ¼d. to ½d., have receded fully ¼d. per lb. from the late highest point, the most recent sales having been at 9¼d. for fair new Dholierah, June shipment, and 9¼d for ship named; 9¼d for fair new Oomrawattee, ship named, and 9¼d for March and April sailing. For cotton on the spot there has throughout been a good demand, and holders have obtained an advance of ¼d per pound, middling Orleans being quoted at the close at 12¾; fair Oomrawattee at 10¼d, and fair Dholierah at 10¼ per pound. The sales have reached 78,290 bales, of which the trade have secured 56,480 bales. The import has been very heavy, having reached 109,454 bales; and as the actual export has been confined to 9,890 bales, the stock shows an increase of 43,320 bales, the estimate being 435,440 bales, against 392,120 bales on June 4, and 653,220 bales on June 12 last year. The market, on June 11, opened with a quieter tone, in consequence of the failure of Messrs Livesey & Thorne, cotton brokers, spinners, etc., which was announced late on the 10th, and has created immense sensation, being altogether unexpected.

GREENVILLE, MISS., June 25, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Fifth District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is—

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand)	45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, (one hundred and thirty-five thousand)	135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand)	800,000 " "
Total approximation	980,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, in Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in currency, and in bonds of the State, for which they will construct any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 15, 1869, addressed to the President Board Levee Commissioners, Greenville, Miss.

By order of the Board.
R. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners.
Greenville, Miss.

MEDICAL.

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Now ready for the present season of winter, the discovery of a Medicine for the cure of Consumption, for the people. All are ready to call and get it. For further information, address

HAMM & Co., Proprietors.
Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 27, 1869. my27

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jel2 E. P. BATES & CO., No. 290 Front street.

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The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable getup, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest encomiums from the leading press in the friends and the press. What it has lost in width of sensation columns more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives it a more symmetrical breadth than before. Every thing clubbed among the contributors is of a typographical and literary character of which it will now be fully equipped as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. Previous to the publication of the new dress, upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise, Memphis is proud.

We are pleased to see the evidences of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who manifests this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in its new dress, which, for typographical beauty, is, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to keep well in the van of journalism, but if the pellet to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass, eminent success is sure to crown the efforts of the AVALANCHE.—Nashville Republican.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexcelled in typography and general make-up by any department in all respects the AVALANCHE is a model newspaper.—Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged and improved in appearance, and is a credit to the city. We congratulate the publishers upon the success which has attended their enterprise.—Memphis Appeal